difficulties and the continuent of the continuen

STRIKE THE ALARM BELL! REJOICE !-KNOX. of No. 128 Fulton-st, acknowledged to be one of our best "getterang" of head geer for nembers of the mescaline gender, is shead of all competitors in his present style of Bats. Beautiful in conception, of rich materials and schmirzbly made, who would bestiate to pay his price!

THE PROBLEM SOLVED .- We have a Hatter among i one to the "manor burn," whose fashionship Drab Hits 's men, and Staws for Misses and Children, evince a refund taxo-ned with practical skill, and should be duly appreciated. J. W. KELLOOG, No. 128 Causlet.

T is now the fashion to patronise the establishment of KNOR & JANES, the Hatters of the Prescott House, and in this instance we must confess that policy and fashion as band in hand for their fabrics are as heautiful in conception as they are grantful in appearance and excellent in mask. Price 64 The "Prescott Hall State" is a the corner of Brandway and Spring at.

CANADA STRAW HATS. - Just received, a new lot, 590 com, at \$1.\$1 25 and \$1.50 per dozen. Also, Panavas, Canton. Rut-land, leghero, and Palm Lesi Hats, &c. THOMPSON & HORSLER, No. 19 Mades lane.

SUMMER HATS .- BEEBE & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 136 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of the public, to helr assortment of exceedingly light and beautiful, White Rocky thountain Beaver Heat. Their assortment of face and light Cassimore, and Steam Hate, and Capa, is also full and complete. White Beaver Hats at FREEMAN'S, No. 90 Ful-

no st. for \$3, \$4 and \$5; Panamae. ever white \$7 to \$1; shining lack Moleskin, \$3 to \$3 50; Lakern, Canton, Senste, and all kinds Straw Hats. — such for the Children a large assortment, chasponessers and others will find FREEMAN, at \$5 Faiton, near Go det. To all, whom it may concern.—J. H. Townsend & Co., No 70: Greenwich et, near Amorest, offer a rich and extensive stock of English and American Tapestry Velvet, Brassels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Boss, Mars. Window Shades, Lace Carsian, &c. Oll Clothe of all widths and qualities, and lots of Dry Goods at right

**Not all the blood of all the Howards
Can e'er enneble fools or cowards."
Not cause be shown why reason's not supplied
That World's Fair space to Foster is dened.
No matter, then, for that—since if must be so—
Out in his sexual course H. L. F. will go;
With this one consolation—pray bear it now in mind:
His friencishis own Store an "Exhibition grand" will find;
Therefore he's constrained (most cheerfully) to this position.
He requests you, one and all, for come to hav "grand exhibition grands with the come to have the second of To RETAIL DEALERS IN CLOTHING .- Are country

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SPACE .-

merchants aware of the immense advantages they may derive from making their purchases of rendy-made Ciething at Union Hall, corone of Fulion and Rassausta † The immense business of the house, and the visit capital employed in it, enable Rootats & Co. to sell at wholesale, at prices which few retail dealers have any idee of. Call and examine the extensive and fashionable spring and summer assortment for theatlemen and Boys. SUPERIOR UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

This notice is written to inform those requiring any of the above goods that they will find a large and select assortment of the very best et ADAMA's Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No. 501 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. MOURNING MANTILLAS AND BONNETS -BARTHOLOMEW L. When are constantly in receipt of the latest styles of Paris Mantilles and Beanets. Citizens and strangers are respectfully solicited to examine our stock which will be found superior to any the city can afford. Prices low. New Mourning store, No. 551 Broadway.

Bartholomew & Weed.

HARDS AND SOFTS .- Mr. E. A. BROOKS, the renowned had been exchanged at No. 575 Broadway and No. 159 Failtones, has at might given a satisfactory definition of these terms. They simply sean lapatones and wax. By the sid of these "hards and soits" so he experience of the best workmen that can be found, Mr. 6, successfs a producing the most clagant and taxty articles in the line of boots as since of any man in the city. He has some beautiful above for general, light, graceful and cool, just the things for this warm weather.

SPRING STYLE SHOES AND GAITERS.-WATKINS, NO

SPRING STYLE SHOES AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, NO 114 Fulton-st, has on hand a superb assortment of Spring style Gatam and Shoes of his own manufacture. Warkins's Shoes look better, west better, and are sold at lower prices than any other Shoes in Starton Country, and are sold at lower prices than any other Shoes in Starton Country, and are sold at lower prices than any other Shoes in Starton Country, and the Starton Country of Starton Country, and the Starton Country of Starton Country, and the Starton Country, sold Starton Cou CARPETING UP-TOWN-FASHIONABLE, SUPERB AND

CHEAP. Buy your Carpeting up town, of WRIGHT & BALLEY, and get it at prices that don't take one-third to pay the rest. This estab-lishment is No 332 Bowery, near Bondet. CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379

roadway, are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional sup-dies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and styles, ou-rely new and particularly adapted to caty trade. For sale full ten per mt, less than other stores selling similar goods. Window-Shades and Paper-Hangings in great Chalhem-square and the Bovery. Also a fine assortant of Gitt Carnices, Curtain Bands and Fine Lace and Music Curtains. Buff and White Lines, Grate Aprons, Fireboard Patterns, Table Oil Cieths, and every a ticle in the line at the lowest cash prices.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST. P. A PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the sta of new stid elegant Carpetings just received from the most celebrat manufactories, comprising tapestry velvet. Brusels, three-ply as negrant; also a large assortment of Oil Cloth, Venetians, Matting Window Shades, &c. &c.

ESPECIALLY TO THE LADIES .- Ample provision has been made at the large basement store No. 128 Canal-st., for supplying the household with Baskers, Mats, Pails and Tabs, together with an inexhaustible variety of other wares, Children's Carriages, Rropellors,

To REST PAVERS .- \$13,000 worth of Farms and To RENT PAYERS.—\$15,000 Worth of Parms and Building Lots to be distributed among 600 subscribers on the 31st of May. Each subscriber for only \$15, will receive a warrantee deed for four Raiding Lots. 25 by 100 feet, in the beautiful and healthy village of Rose Ville, or a Farm of from two to twenty acres. Subscribers are taking up sharer fast, and the manher will sook all be obtained. Now is the time to scene a country residence near the city, where hundreds of citieens are locating, and great improvements have been and are now being made. Many of the lots near these lavel been cold for from two to 500 per cent advance over the price for which these lots are now sold, showing that the purchase will be a good investment. Apply to Citables Wood, No. 26 Broadway, couner of Faitowst, N. Y., who will receive remittances and forward receipts therefor by return of mail. He will also grastitiously farmish maps and pumphlets of the property, and cheerfully give such other information as may be desired.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY .- Assets on Profits divided, pro rate, among thosany. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange the 15th January, 1853, \$500,000, who do business with the Comp-sorner of Wall and William-ets.

stos,
Joseph W.Alsop, Jr.
Robert L. Taylor,
F. A. Delano,
Nathl D. Cartille,
Wm. H. Macy,
Ramsay Crooks,
Wm. Barnewall,
B. F. Dawson,
G. H. Koop
President. M. D. Hurlbut, G. H. Koop
ALFRED OSDEN, President.
HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK CATY DIRECTORY. The canvass for names for insertion in this work is The canvass for flames for insertion in this work is now complete, and although the instructions to the gentienne engloyed have been to use every exertion and care to obtain the names of all persons resident in the districts assigned to them, which instructions, we have reasen to believe, were scrupulously observed, yet it is possible that some may have been overlooked.

If there are any who have not been waited upon by our canvasers, they will confer a favor by calling at the office, as above, and handing their names, &c., for insertion.

John F. Taow, Publisher.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAPES.—GAYLER'S PATCHL. ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United States he above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Govern's Imputerable Design cols; the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. De just N. 22 Peaclel, one door below Maiden-lane, formerly No. 20 John et.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and publish a Olinton Hall, No. 191 Namestat., New-York. BY LETTERS PATENT (SECURED) 1849—PULVERMACHEN'S PATENT (SECURED) 1849—PULVERMACHEN'S PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTRIC CHRINS, CONSTRUCTOR
to be worn under the gamests, are the most wonderful discovery in
medicine and electricity of the present day. The importance of the
invention has been acknowledged in America by the Assiciant of Medicine in New York, and the claims have been applied with great succine in New York, and the claims have been applied with great succine in New York, and the claims have been applied with great success in the Medical Colleges, the City, Bellevue and Ward's biand
cess in the Medical London by the Academic National de Medicess in the Medical Partial Partity at Vienna; by the Royal Faculty
at Berlin, and other scientific institutions of the highest order, including
the principal hospitals in Europe.

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from all the above institutions in America and Europa, as well as of the
most emiment and distinguished members of the profession in both
homispheres, and twite the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions—one for poisonal use and one for
solutific mess—with copies of testimonials, and a number of cases
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States, in answer to prepaid inquaries, containing three cent postage
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J. Steinnar No. 56 Stoodway, co. Trinco-st.

Hoofland's celebrated Graman Bitters.

Minoulam Morris Co., N. J., June I, 1881.

Dr. C. M. Jacken-Dear Sir: With much pleasure i testify to the extracrditarry virius of your German Bitters. Two years ago I was affected with Liver Complete and Nervous Debility; was reliced so that the physicians and my framed depaired of my erec getting low that the physicians and my framed depaired of my ere getting low that the physicians and my framed depaired of my ere getting well. I was in that capability for about one year; my hopes of a care well, I was in that capability for about one year; my hopes of a care well, I was in that capability for about one year; my hopes of a care well, I was in that capability and helicred the filtrans would warp me. I weekly paper if read it, and helicred the filtrans would warp me. I weekly paper if year do held may desire a well-less of the filtrans would with liver compaint, dayspepts and narroyed webulity, and in almost with liver compaint, dayspepts and narroyed webulity, and in almost use of all the scaling me wishing information from me relative to this tens I have noted, any new wishing information from me relative to this tens I have noted, any new wishing information from me relative to this tens I have noted, any new wishing information from me relative to this tens I have noted, any new communicate with them. I am presently medicine, I still heady communicate with them. I am presently medicine, I still heady communicate with them. I am presently medicine, I still heady communicate with them. I am presently medicine, I still heady communicate with them. I am presently medicine, I still heady of communicate with them. I am presently medicine, I still heady of communicate with them. I am presently medicine, I still heady of communicate with them. I am presently medicine, I still heady of the present them. I have noted the present them to the present them t

Patent Sewing Machines, of very variety, mak-ins a new and seperior stitch. No shuttle is unclaimed the threads are tied at each stitch, in a seam of the greatest beauty had attreagth, which will not rip though every third stitch is cut. Pr. 1940 \$196. Come and see them, with certificates from persons using handrade, at our store, No 94 Chambers et , N. Y. GROVER, BAKER & Co.

Worms! Worms! Worms!-A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely anytopic of medical ecience has allected more sents observation and probused research, and yet physicians are very much divided in option on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of varieties them and porthying the body from their press or is of more whose than the wissont disquisitions as no their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M.Lant's Vazantrous proves to be the much sought after specification, as further proof, read the following from a ady-one of our own citizens:

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to me M.Lant's Catanata Vazantrous. I look one bottle, which hought away shout fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can be now manners in the proof of the proving the proof of the proving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can be now manners in further particulars. Ity applying to Mrs. Hardio, N. 3 Manhotten place, or to E. L. Theall, Drugglet, corner of Ratger and Minroe etc.

ource-sts.

P.S.—Dr. M'Lann's celebrated Vermifuge, and also Dr. M'Lane's
ver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in

U. S. SENATE AT AUCTION.-The celebrated engravtog of the U. S. Senate Chamber, representing Henry Clay's Farew II Accress, at d containing nearly 100 Portraits of distinguished citize a. Fifty impressions of this plate will be sold on Trucasor Evgsino, May 19, at he'clock, by Bancs, Playt & Co., No. 13 Park rew. All the Phints will be closed on at this sale, and those desirons of possessing a copy, would do well to profit by the opportunity.

Ho, there, don't be taken in

By scamps who on't want your tin—
Selling you pernicious stuff.

Useless as study or damaged anuli,

For Livos's Powner, warranted

Tolay all nozions insects dead.

PMAGNETIC POWNER and LYON'S PILLS for detrooping Harvand Mice. No. 45t Road way. Look to the Signature.

No 424 Broadway. Look to the Signature.

Let age and envious time do what they will,
Thou shalt remain the same fair creature still,
Ever the same, as when we twain rade one.
We sped to Roov's to have our pictures done.
Roov's Gallery, No. 353 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1853.

Fer Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12j cents a week, pay-

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anohymous Communications Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenti-cated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Europe Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six The Asia sails from this port To-Day, at

SEE THIRD PAGE. 41

OUR CITY. .

New-York is a great place for business-the best, just now, on the Western Continent. For importation and wholesale trade; for publishing books or selling or working inventions, and in fact for every pursuit or employ. ment which aspires to a market commensurate with the Union, no other can compare with it. And many branches of business now prosecuted in other cities must naturally gravitate hither, unless repelled by some influence originating with ourselves.

And yet we must ever bear in mind that our advantages are not strictly natural, or, at all events, Nature has not done for us nearly so much as our fathers achiev. ed for themselves. Our Harbor is indeed a noble one . but Norfolk and Newport have Harbors in some respects superior. Our River might be turned into the Mississippi without perceptibly increasing its volume, and is inferior in capacity to at least thirty others this side of of the Rocky Meuntains. Our position is not so central to the exhaustless fertility of the Great West as that of Baltimore, or Alexandria, or even Philadelphia, which latter city has a great advantage over us in proximity or access to illimitable mines of Iron and Coal. Humboldt or Ricardo, if ignorant of American history and statistics, and judging only from the map of this Continent, would say that New Orleans, St. Louis, or any one of half a dozen other cities, was more likely to be the great emporium of America than New-York.

Our arcendancy has been won by effort, and by effort must be maintained. Had De Witt Clinton been born a Marylander, or Virginian, the great emporium of the would probably have been located on Chesapeake Bay. Nor can we now rest satisfied with merely building the tombs of the prophets-we must imitate their deeds and recognize their lineal successors. We must press on in confidence and strength the work they commenced in doubt and weakness. We must have better and cheaper, more extensive and more commodious channels of intercommunication with all parts of the Continent than any other city can have; and while we are pressing forward the work of Improvement abroad. we must not overlook the necessity of Reform at home.

Here is the immedidate point of danger-here is the work for 1853. We must reduce our enormous public burdens or they will drive away our Business and our People. Already these are projected from us on every side by exorbitant taxation and its natural adjuncts. No great City in this age exists by Trade alone -it must have a basis of Industry; that is, of Manufactures. But Fabricacion cannot be extensively presecuted where Food, Fuel, Rents, and almost every other element of production, are dear. We have here Wool, Cotton, Iron, and all other imported with some native elements of production, cheaper than they will average at any other point in America; yet little Cloth and few Wares are made even in the vicinity of New York. With rich Iron oresall around us -in New-Jersey, in Rockland, in Putnam, in Berkshire and in Western Connecticut-the annual product of Iron within a bundred miles of New-York is hardly equal to one month's importation. With immense quantities of Copper ore and native metal on the Lakes north and in the West Indies south of us, we have but one furnace for smelting Copper, though thousands of tuns would naturally come here at nominal rates as ballast if it were sure of a market. And while fortune after fortune has been made in Europe by transforming Iron into Steel for this market, there have been few attempts, and those dubiously undertaken and feebly supported, to naturalize here the fabrication of Steel for ourselves. Why is it that the locomotives, the cars, the omnibuses, which run in or out of our City are nearly all made in distant workshops? Why but because the expense of living here is to great that mechanics cannot and should not work so cheap here as in rival cities ! We are paying ten thousand dollars a year more for printing The Tribune than the same work would cost if dene fifty miles either side of our City, and yet enable the workmen to live better than they do here.

Now some of the elements of excessive cost in this City are natural and cannot be overcome, but others may be; and one serious item in the account is the expense of Misgovernment. The blocks of houses built by Aldermen, Executive functionaries and contractors, out of their annual stealings, bear with crushing weight upon Labor and Enterprise. While the Taxes on a house in New-York would pay the rent of nearly as good a house in the country, we need not hope for much abatement in the cost of living, por, conse quently, in the expense of manufacturing, at this point.

·Citizens of New-York! we must clear away the foundation for a better state of things at the Special Election three weeks hence! Every house-holder, every lot-owner, every laborer who does not wish to be driven out of our City, has a deep and abiding interest in the Reform then to be inaugurated. Let us all, therefore, from this day forward, speak each to his neighbor as he meets him, and urge him to be at home on the 4th of June, and be sure to go straight from breakfast to the poll of his district and cast his vote for CHARTER RE-

LIBELS AND LIBEL-LAWS.

Horace Mann, some two years since, made a speech on the Fugitive Slave Law, wherein he bore down rather sharply on Mr. George T. Curtis, an eminent Boston lawyer and a leading champion of said law-we believe. the U. S. Commissioner by whom it had been so stringently enforced in Boston. The speech was widely circulated and read without eliciting any notice, or at least any action, from Mr. Curtis. Afterward, Mr. B. B. Mussey, a Boston bookseller, published an edition of Mr. Mann's Speeches, this one among the rest; and now Mr. Curtis commences an action of libel against-not Mann, who (if any one) had wrong d him, but Mr. Mussey, who, very likely, was ignorant that Mr-Curtis was even mentioned in the volume of Mann's Speeches on which his name appeared as publisher! That case is still to be tried, with John P. Hale and Richard H. Dana, Jr., as counsel for the defendant, and very probably Rufus Choate appearing for the plaintiff. We shall have an eye on the trial when it transpires, and publish at least the verdict, which we hope will be in accordance with justice.

We have had considerable experience in libel suits, and the more we see of them the more we are convinced that they gratify a great deal more malice than they punish. A case may occur wherein an honest man may be so injured and aggrieved by a defamatory publication that he shall feel bound, by a regard for his own and his family's good name and standing, to commence an action for libel; but in every such case we hold it clear that such a man will be sure to bring his suit against the actual offender, if he can be identified-the man who meant to wrong him-and not against some third party. though that party may also be legally responsible and pecuniarily the more wealthy. If he chooses for his target some other than the actual, conscious, intentional libeler, he virtually confesses that his aim is something else than downright justice.

To illustrate more fully: The Tribune has now been published something over twelve years, during which it has aimed to be as outspoken and fearless as Truth and Duty demanded. It has lashed rascality, stripped hypoerisy, exposed baseness and reprehended vice with no timid or quavering voice. Probably no week has passed in which a hungry, unscrupulous, sharp-nosed lawyer might not have smelt out the raw material for half a dozen promising libel-suits in our Editorials alone. Yet of the fifty or sixty libel-suits meantime brought against us, we cannot recollect more than three that were based on our own strictures, while nearly all have been founded on some petty Police Report or expression of a correspondent, which we did not see prior to its publication: and in most cases the writers were as ignorant of any intention of libel as we were. And though, in the haste wherewith a daily paper is necessarily made up, we have often spoken precipitately and doubtless sometimes unjustly, there has never yet been a verdict rendered against us for any thing we have said in these columns or elsewhere. And the only considerable sum ever screwed out of us by a libel-suit was obtained in a case where the persons aggrieved, after claiming and using our columns repeatedly for the publication of their replies to their assailant, made a formal demand on us for his name, and then refused to receive it, even with our guarantee of the owner's abundant responsibility, on the pretense that it might not be that of a sufficiently respectable personage-no one being qualified for a libeler, in their view, who did not move in the very highest walks of society!

Our present Legislature has done" an act of justice for which it has our hearty thanks, in enacting that newspapers shall be protected in publishing fair reports of any public Judicial proceeding. There ought not to have been any necessity for such an act, and would not if common law and common sense had had fair play; but one of our City Judges lately saw fit to decide that a journal publishing the naked fact that John Smith had been arrested on a charge of arson or burglary, must stand ready to prove, not the fact which it asserted, but the actual guilt of said Smith, which it never imagined nor intimated! Could any one but a lawyer suppose such a decision possible in this age of cheap newspapers? Has not every citizen a legal right to know what is taking place in our open Courts of Justice? And if he has a positive right to attend the Court and see who are arraigned there, and on what charges, why has he not an equal right to save his own time by paying the journal he takes to report the fac s in brief and lay them before him? Yet this is just what a New-York Judge, about the middle of the Nineteenth Century, decides that our subscribers may not employ us to dothat we can only do at the peril of being required to prove every man guilty who is accused, or to smart for stating the naked fact that he has been arrested on a

charge of crime. Judges, as a class, seem to have an instinctive desire to cripple and fetter the Press. They do not adequately realize that it is a different instrument, that ours is a another age, and this a different country, from those which furnish their precedents and serve them as founts of wisdom. Popular enlightenment is not here regarded as the bane of Government and Order, but as the basis and support of both. "LET THERE BE LIGHT!!" the oldest recorded mandate, reverberates through the heavens overarching the homes of Freedom to this hour. And when Judges shall have explained and frittered away the new enactment in favor of the Press, we have only to appeal to the Legislature for another, which, instructed as we shall be by the latest Judicial subtleties, will be even more explicit and mandatory than the

*For want of time, the bill, which triumphantly passed the Assembly, has not yet been acted on by the Senate, but its passage is

SLAVERY AND EMANCIPATION.

Upon another page of to-day's Tribune is a review of Mr. H. C. Carey's work on Slavery, just published. We deem no apology necessary for the extent of space

Whatever views we offer or enforce on this topic must be irrespective of party. We have nothing personally to gain or to lose by the ascendancy of any particular set of men in the National Councils, beyond the general advantage or disadvantage. The Whig party, as an Or ganization, being dead, we are in hopes that some of its doctrines may be taken hold of by the so-called Democratic party. The principle of Protection is vital to the ion of Slavery, as well as to the weal of the coun-This principle may be adopted when no party test connected with it. Our author takes the ground which we have constantly insisted upon, that the extensive introduction of manufactures in the South is neces sary to the emancipation of the Slave. He shows in detail, that the emancipation of each people has taken place, or is taking place, in proportion to the concentration of population, the diversity of labor, and the absence of numerous intermediate agents between the consumer and the producer. The "Democracy," however, of this country is acting on the converse of this proposi tien. The population of the South is, under British Free Trade, becoming more and more scattered: cities in various States are growing instead of manufacturing villages; and the disparity of fortunes resulting from speculations is becoming more apparent. This state of things is simply an oligarchical extension of the English system, under the name of Democracy. Of course, with such a system, the chains of the Slave are riveted all the more strongly.

We apprehend that little good will be done by any religious appeals to the South. We do not remember that any community has surrendered anything that conferred power, except as self-interest prompted; and though religious truths may be transparent, they are invariably voted by the majority to be in conformity with their supposed interests. Hence the greatest crimes the world has seen have been committed in the name of bigotry, calling itself religion. We may read the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the conquests of Cortes in the name of the cross, the necessity of the inquisition in another form in the distortion of the Bible when it is made to uphold unbroken, hopeless, eternal bondage.

The way, therefore, to address the South is on the

ground of material interest. Prove to the mass of the Is that term a myth to our critic !

people in the South, that their temporal interests are infolved in such a national policy as will prevent emigration from localities already sparsely populated; will con dense and fortify their powers of cooperation; will evolve every hidden resource of the earth; will create a home market with its unequaled wealth; will increase the value of human labor on the spot, and thus abolish the domestic slave trade and lead rapidly and securely to the abolition of the whole system, equally to the benefit of blacks and whites. This is what is needed. But it must be kept clear of the old party lines. It must be advoca-

ted irrespective of any party gains. In Mr. Carey's work, the portion which describes the vast cruelties of British rule in the West Indies, is followed by sundry statistics to show that the condition of the slave there has deteriorated since his emancipation. The great argument of the perpetual bondage dia lecticians is taken from this assumed deterioration and proclivity to utter barbarism. But let us hear an authority on the other side. In the last Westminster Rerice is an article which condenses the arguments in favor of emancipation.

On the first of August, 1838, two years before the apprenticeship system expired, the negroes were freed en tirely. On the 13th, the Governor, Sir Lionel Smith wrote to Lord Glenelg:

"The vast population of negroes in this island came into the full epipyment of freedom on the list of August. The day was observed by proclamation as one of thanksgiving and prayer; and it is quite impossible for me to do justice to the good order, decorum and gratitude which the whole of the laboring population manifested on the happy occasion. Not even the irregularity of a drunken individual occurred." On the 10th of Septemberthe Governor wrote. The report (of the stipendary magistrates) will show your Lordship that, although there has been considerable sessation from labor since the lat of August, if has numbere cessation from labor since the lat of August it has numbere been wouting when encouraged by foir offers of wages; while their the free laborers) orderly conduct and obedience to the laws has been most extraordinary, considering their treatment under the recent operation of the apprentice law in this island and the many provocations they have had to resentment.

The planters are of course reserting to all the means in their power to procure cheap labor. The third clause of the apprentice-abolition law gave the free laborers the use of their houses and grounds for three months; that is, they could only be ejected after a three months notice to quit, prescribed by the act. Notices have accordingly been very generally served upon them to quit, prescribed by the act and heavy rents demanded in the mean time, as means to induce the laborer to accept low wages. These unfortunate attempts have a good deal retarded general cultivation by free labor; but their willing ness to work on fair terms throughout all the parishes is most satisfactor ily established; and when the apprentices may have made urreasonable demands it has been a good deal owing to the exorbitant value of labor, judicially fixed on parties purchasing their discharge from apprenticeship. The planters are disappointed that I do not send troops about the country and issue proclamations to coerce labor."

We here see the whole history condensed.

The Abolition Act allowed any black to buy out his apprenticeship immediately on its passage; accordingly in 1836 a thousand had already paid down £32,000 for their freedom, and as many more were in abeyance. 9/6 was thus catablished as daily wages, and of course the black so valued his service. The love of the negro for his allotments of ground was taken advantage of by the white to extort money from him. So noticed by the Governor, in 1838: "So far from the laborers resorting to the woods to squat in idleness, they are submitting to the most galling oppression rather than be driven to quit their homes." And again he says: "That the laborers had not fair play, was fully exemplified in many of the magistrates' reports sent to your Lordship's office, and more rent was charged than wages paid; thus endeavoring to extort work for worse than nothing, since the excess of rent brought the laborer in debt;" and, he adds, "the charging rent for a house and grounds for every individual of a family is still con. tinued." In regard to the reduction of the sugar crop of Jamaica, it must be borne in mind that the export fell from more than 1,000,000 cwts. in 1838, to 765,000 in 1839, and to little more than 500,000 cwts. in 1840, and spite of droughts, Sugar Bill and cholera, the average export of the twelve years since 1840 has been 600,000 cwts. The reviewer sums up his evidence on this point as fellows: 1st. That the blacks, as a rule, were willing to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages-that they actually did give the one when they got the other: 2dly That, as a rule, the whites did not offer them this fair day's wages; and lastly, that they did not get the fair day's work.

Now, these are very important facts, which are insufficiently treated of in Mr. Carey's Chapter on Jamaica, though not vital to his main argument, as regards emancipation in this country. However, as the 'failure of emancipation' in Jamaica constitutes the cheral de bataille of all the admirers of the peculiar institution, it is well to know through irrefagable statement, that it is failure the meanness and rapacity of the whites con-

Guiana, too, has been freely quoted as evidence of the error of abolition, but Mr. Barkly, its last Governor, says that he 'forwards authentic records,' proving that in the colony where he is, and long has been, a large proprictor, "the revenue has been flourishing, population augmenting, education spreading, crime diminishing and trade increasing, during the year just passed," and that there appears no reason to anticipate a less favorable result in any one of these respects in the year now

We dismiss this subject now, repeating our wish that Mr. Carey's book may be widely read.

SAVED AT LAST.

What is saved? Why, the Union, to be sure What should it be ! What is worth saving, we 'd like to know? What have nearly all the wealthy, and trading, and timid, and cunning, been trying to save these three years, much more earnestly than their own souls? Yet none of them ever fully succeeded, and now a posse of Virginia constables have done it! Just hear The Norfolk Beacon tell the story:

"The officers made a descent yesterday upon a negro school kept in the neighborhood of the stone bridge, by a Mrs. Douglass and her daughter, and the teachers, together with their suble pupils, were taken before his Honor. They acknowledged their guilt, but pleaded ignorance of the law, and were discharged upon a promise to do so no more. The law of the State imposing a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for six months for such offences, is positive, and allows of no discretion in the committing magistrate."

Hereupon The Register (Philadelphia) explains:

Hereupon The Register (Philadelphia) explains:

"We are intimately acquainted with the ladies alluded to, and our statements are based on actual knowledge of facts. Mrs. Douglass is a Southerner, by birth, education, and feeling, and has always resided in the South. She has been, if she is not now, a slaveholder, and possesses all the southern prejudice against the North and northern abolitionism in particular. So far as these matters are concerned, there is not a man or woman in the delectable city of Norfolk, who can excel her. At the same time, she is a woman whose heart is as open as the day to every benevolent work, and whose charifable nature is worthy of the profoundest reverence."

It seems that this pious woman began by giving instruction casually to such idle negro children as gathered about her door, but finally fell into a habit of instructing all who came to her, in which she had persisted regularly for about a year past, until the Norfolk Dogberries pounced upon her as aforesaid. Now that she and her daughter are "in" for six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$100 each, we insist that the safety of our glorious Union is as good as warranted, so that the Union Safety Committee may as well be formally and finally dissolved.

The Commonwealth (Boston) seems to have needlessly befogged itself by assuming that, because we are in favor of efficient, energetic, affirmative, pervasive Government, therefore we are in favor of a strong and absorbing Central Government. We have said nothing to justify that presumption, nor does our radical difference with the so-called Democratic party relate to the division of power between the Federal and State Governments, but to the extent of power which ought to be vested in any Republican Government. That party's axiom that 'The best government is that which governs least' is not limited in its range to the Federal Government, but extends to all depositories of Political power. It is to that view of Government which would onfine it to negative, repressive functions only that The Tribane stands opposed. Our idea of the State is aptly expressed by terming it The Commonwealth. THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune : Sin: Your 'Inquiner,' it appears to me, is bent on throwing firebrands into the Temperance ranks, and the worst kind of firebrands, those of vile sectarismism. Will you permit me to answer and remark upon a few of his in-

1. " Are there to be two World's Conventions?" Ans.—That will be I suppose, as people please. There may be a dozen: and I know not that any harm will be

Did Mayor Barstow occasion the achiem in the Temperano, by refusing to recognize the feminine element in the move

Aux -No. The schism, such as there was, was caused by a proposal of Rev. Mr. His ginson, and a persistence in t, that a representative of the Women's State Society should be added to the Business Committee of one from each State; and this after the Committee was full. With as good reason, it was said, might one be pressed from the Men's State Society or State Alliance. Mr. Higginson per tinsciously pressed the matter; and because he could not have his own way and rule the Convention, he refused to serve on the Committee; and hence arose all the disturb-

3. "Did Dr. Hewitt rule out from office Mr. Barnum on the ground hat he (Mr. Barnum) was an Infidel !" Answer .- No. I am confident he used no such phraseelogy; and 'INQUIRER' has no more right to ask such a uestion than he has to ask if Dr. Hewitt did not rule him at on the ground that Mr. Barnum was a horse thief The question amounts to an assertion (as is announced in the next inquiry) that he did say it; which, if he did not, is calumny. Dr. H. did object to Mr. Barnum, as he had a perfect right to do, as one of the Appointing Committee was desirable to find the best men to get up the World's Convention. I proposed Mr. Barnum as one, knowing his amazing efficiency. Dr. H. objected, on the ground that he (Barnum) was a very exceptionable man in his part of Connecticut, and would do injury to the Convention: and, as harmony was desirable and unexceptionable men should be put upon the Committee, his name was withdrawn. It was agreed that what was said in Committee should not go

Here appears the cloven foot of sectarianism. One sect s to be held up as persecuted. Here the writer assumes that Dr. Hewitt did say that Mr. B. was an Inddel; and assuming it and knowing it, why does he hypocritically ask whether Dr. H. did say it ?

whether 17. It also say it.

5. "Is it true that Dr. H. refused his pulpit for a Temperance lecture
by Rev. E. H. Chapin, on the ground that he was a Universalist?"

Sectarianism again! What has all this to do with the meeting at the Brick Chapel? Why is it brought here but to kindle up sectarian fires? Paster of a Church has everywhere conceded to ed to him the control of his pulpit, and no one may contend with him in this matter. Whether that was so or not, know not, nor is it any concern of mine, nor of the public Such a rule the world knows does not govern us in selecting Temperance speakers. We will not invite speakers to peak at Temperance meetings who have something else more at heart than Temperance, which they will most of lensively thrust in their speech upon the meeting. But we, without besitation, invite men of all sorts to speak at Temwithout hesitation, invite men of all sorts to speak at Tem-perance meetings, who will speak to the point, and do us good and not hurt. Rev. Mr. Chapin, we all know, is of this character, and, without hesitation, I invited him to speak at the late Anniversary of the American Temperance Union, (as I did Rev. Mr. Higginson, who differs from me perhaps as much, in religious belief.) and he, (Mr. C.) would have spoken but was to be out of the City.

"How can the proposed Convention be a World's Con-Sectarianism again! Who has said a word about church, but this writer, and about excluding women from the Con-vention and an its entertainments? No one. The basis of the Convention has not been settled. It probably will be

the Convention has not been settled. It probably will be as broad as the world.

The last query I think unworthy an answer. And I must be permitted to say the whole inquiry manifests a very bad spirit, and is calculated to promote evils which the public press should suppress rather than foster.

As I sent you an anonymous communication explaining some of these matters last Saturday, which you declined publishing, because, I suppose, it was anonymous, I feel contrained, though reluctantly, to give this my name.

Your Acc.

Your Acc.

JOHN MARSH.

Yours, &c., JOHN MARSH, Office of Am. Temp. Union, No. 149 Names a

Rev. John! we have allowed you to be heard at full length; now you and your set will be silent and bear us.

Very palpably, your palaver about Mr. Higginson's metion is a dodge-a quirk-a most contemptible quibble, reluctant as we are to speak thus irreverently of the selemn utterances of a Doctor of Divinity. Right well do you know, Rev. Sir! that the particular form, or time, or fashion, in which the question came up is utterly immaterial, and you interpose it only to throw dust in the eyes of the public. Suppose a woman had been nominated at the right time, and in the right way, according to your understanding of punctilios, wouldn't the same resistance have been made and the same row got up? You know right well that there would. Then what is all your pettifogging about technicalities worth? The only question that any body cares a button about is this-Shall Woman be allowed to participate in your World's Temperance Convention on a footing of perfect equality with Man? If yea, the whole dispute turns on nothing, and isn't worth six lines in The Tribune. But if it was and is the purpose of those for whom you pettifog to keep Woman off the platform of that Convention, and deny her any part in its proceedings except as a spectator, what does all your talk about Higginson's untimeliness and the Committee's being full amount to? Why not treat the subject with some show of honesty !

-Now as to Barnum and Hewitt: it is eminently proper that the public should know exactly on what ground H. ruled B. off the Business Committee, and it is self-criminating to plend that a mantle of secresy was spread over the doings in Committee. If Hewitt protested Barnum on the assumption that the latter is a sinner, while this is to be a Convention of saints, let that fact be known, so that sinners may keep away from the Convention. If on the assumption that Mr. Barnum is an Infidel, or a Heretic, let that fact come squarely out, so that we may know that Infidels or Heretics, either or both, are to be proscribed at the Hewitt-Marsh Convention. For if there is to be really and truly a World's Temperance Convention, according to any fair meaning of the phrase then we say Women as well as Men, Youth as well as Adults, Colored as well as White, Heretic as well as Orthodex, Sinners as well as Saints-so that they be earnest and undoubted upholders of Total Abstinenceshould be invited to send delegates, who should be equally welcome to its platform and elegible to its offices. An Orthodox White Male Adult Saints' Convention may be very proper and very useful; but it should be called distinctly as such, and not unqualifiedly as a World's Convention.

Dr. Marsh thinks it nobody's business whether Dr. Hewitt did or did not refuse the use of his Church for a Temperance meeting at which Mr. Chapin was to speak because he (Mr. C.) was a Universalist. Yes, Rev. Sir! it is a good many people's business, if the public are purposely left in doubt as to the character of the World's Convention that is to issue from the Brick Church meeting. For if Dr. Hewitt shut his pulpit against so unexceptionable, assiduous, effective an advocate of Temperance as Mr. Chapin confessedly is, (see Marsh, above,) then we have a cue to his objection to Barnum and to the general bearings of the 'World's Convention' to be incubated under his auspices. That single incident of the pulpit. shutting will have a great deal of significance to many other people; wherefore the fact that it has none to Marsh is overruled. Whenever a real 'World's Temperance Convention

shall assemble, an inquiry may be found necessary as to what Dr. Hewitt has done and sacrificed for Temperance these five years that should authorize him to rule P. T. Barnum off a Temperance Committee-also whether men who live by Temperance, like Dr. Marsh, are in the right position to judge those like Barnum who labor and spend money for it. For the present, however, we will leave these inquiries on the General Orders.

-One word as to Sectarianism. If 'Inquirer,' or Mr. Barnum, or Mr. Chapin, has proposed or intrigued to keep any one out of office or otherwise overslaughed in the Brick Church Meeting, or any of its Meetings, because of said body's religious opinions or associations, then said intriguer has been guilty of a very faulty and culpable sectarian dodge, which cannot be too severely reproached. But if it be in fact t'other fellow's bull that has gored this one's ox, then the facts should come out, and the culprit cannot escape ceasure by raising the of the Step Thief cry of 'Sectorianism.' 'Thou art the man!' road.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Bruthern Telegraph Office, cor. of Harmer and Beaver ste.

From Washington Jumes Gadsden Appointed Minis-ter to Mexico.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Pribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 17, 188.

James Gadsden, of South Carolina, has been appointed Minister, and J. C. Cripps, of California, formerly of South Carolina, Secretary of Legation, to Mexico.

General Gadsden is a man of moderate talents, is deadly opposed to the Compromise measures—a fire exter, below ing to the Quitman and Davis school.

Should a supporter of the Union and Compromise meas ures in the South be appointed to any position higher than

QUI VIVE.

a place in the Custom-House, I will hasten to transmit the

The Gardiner Triaf.

WASHINGTAN, Monday, May IT, 1850.

The counsel having agreed upon the bulls of exceptions, ine District Attorney, at lo clock, commenced summing up to the Jury. He was gratified that a case, which had occupied two years since the finding of the indictment, had been brought so near a conclusion. He began by referring to the great objection of a conspiracy of the two Governments, against the defendant. If the United States conspired, President Fillmore was an arch-conspirator, for whatever was done, was done through his agency. So far from conspiring against him, Government affered the defendant every facility for substantiating his claim. The Senate Commission to search for the mines, made various propositions to Gardiner to join them, and point out the mines, all of which, as the evidence showed, he refused. Nor was there any substantial evidence that Mexico was a conspirator. Had she been in that attitude she might have imprisoned and severely punished the defendant instead of which her conduct toward him was eniral in the extreme. An attache of her legation here, not legally bound to testify, has come into Court and endeavored to discredit one of the witnesses for the United States. The hardship compisined of in requiring agents for the defendant to take testimony at Alexandra last summer, he showed was unavoidable, in consequence of the engagements of the Judges and the Mayor of Washington. mer, he showed was unavoidable in consequence of the engagements of the Judges and the Mayor of Washington, He adverted to the secret mission of Capt Bar y to Nexi-co, under an assumed name of Edward Smith, as being co, under an assumed name of Edward Smith, as being necessary to the ends of justice, and fally justified by precedents. As to the prosecution paying illegal and extraragant compensation to witnesses, nothing had been stipulated to them beyond their reasonable expenses, and that was necessary to get them here. Many desirable witnesses could not be induced to leave their business in Mexico, and come here, at any price. He called attention to the fact that this indictment was found against the defendant on the testimony of ten witnesses, only two of whom could be obtained to teatify at this trial, which should be duly considered by the jury in addition to the evidence at this trial. After noticing several other objections raised by the defendant be proceeded. several other objections raised by the defense he proceeded to address himself to the charge. The law said: "If any person shall swear or affirm falsely touching the expenditure person shall swear or affirm talsely touching the expenditure of any money, or in support of a claim against the United States, he or she shall suffer as for willful and corrupt perjury." The defendant had made onth to a memorial setting for ha is rape claim. The question was, was that cath true or false? It was not necessary for the United States to satisfy the jury that every one of the averments in the memorial was false. If they proved any one statemen, material to the truth of the oath, false, that was enough. He called attention to the deferent accounts the detendant had given of the amount of his claim, stating to enough. He called attention to the deferent accounts the detendant had given of the amount of his claim, stating to Niles that it was \$60,000 or \$100,000, to Johnson that it was \$150,000 to \$170,000, and that 'we could make it what we pleased.' to Thompson that it was \$950,000 to \$300,000; and finally setting forth in the memorial \$330,000, and so anxious was he to get the claim called up at once, that he was willing to give a fee of \$20,000 or \$30,000. Why give such a fee if it was a just claim? It was remarkable that everything in this case, every incident in the conduct of the defendant. &c., had to be explained. He read the memorial and protest to show the motive of the defendant is taken and. These natures show first that the defendant is the defendant &c., had to be explained. He read the memo-rial and protest to show the motive of the defendant in taking eath. These papers show first, that the defendant was in possession of large mines; second, that his personal presence was necessary to the management of the basi-ness; (he says so in the protest;) third, the existence of a mining title, fourth, that he was owner of the mines. If then they could establish the faisity of any one of those propositions, the defendant was guilty. He would under-take to satisfy the Jury from testimony, that each and every proposition was false. It would follow as a corollary, that if the defendant had no mine, he never was expelled from the mines.

without concluding, Mr. Fendell, at 4 o'clock, gave way

Massachusetts Legislature Murder Trial Demo cratic Convention in Maine.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 17, 1833.

The House to-day, by a vote of 115 to 120 refused to econsider the resolve appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to Daniel Webster.

The ten hour law passed the House to-day by 17 magnify.

The ten hour law passed the House to day by 17 maority.

A stringent bill, amendatory of the Liquor Law, was of
icred in the Senate by Mr. Waiker, a Maine Law man, and
referred to a Special Committee. It is similar to that rejected by the House.

The evidence in the case of the Irishman Casey, on trial
at East Cambridge for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor,
in Natick, with an ax. in September last, was concluded
with the testimony of three witnesses, that he confessed to
them is Lowell jail that he committed the murders. Upon
this the connect for the defense agreed to submit the case
to the Jury without argument. No testimony or argument
was offered in defense, and the Jury, after an absence of
twenty minutes, found Casey guilty of murder in the first
degree. He will be sentented to morrow.

A Democraric State Convention is called, to meet a
Maine on the 30th June, to nominate a candidate for Gorernor, and to declare how future nominations shall be

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 17, 1853.

In the Constitutional Convention this aircrnoon, Mr. Davis, of Worcester, from the Committee on the Government, &c., reported an amendment so that citizenship and the age of thirty shall be requisite for eligibility to that of fice; to abolish property qualification for Governor, and is case or failure to elect by the people, to be elected by the Legislature in joint ballot.

Mr. Hooker, from the Special Committee, reported in favor of a plurality in the election of all officers named in the Constitution.

A motion was made and referred that in all elections by the Legislature a viva voce vote shall be taken. A motion

the Legislature a viva voce vote shall be taken. A motion was also referred to restrict the Legislature from loaning was also referred to restrict the Legislature from loaning the State credit and contracting debts except for paying its expenses or for public safety, unless sanctioned by a vote of the people. Also, that the Judges of the Supreme asia Common Pleas Court be appointed by the Governor for ten years, subject to confirmation in Executive session; to be eligible for reappointment, but not to held office after the age of seventy.

Fire at Syracuse. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, May 17, 1839.

The Brewery of J. T. Barker, on Cataarine at, with its contents, and the adjoining dwelling houses of Mr. Barker and Mrs. Horner, were destroyed by fire this morning. Part of the Brewery building was used as a barn, in which parached in the figure. were four horses, three of which pershed in the flames.
Mr. Barker's loss is about \$4,000, and he had an Insurance
on the buildings to the extent of \$1,000. Mrs. Horner's
loss about \$1,000, covered by Insurance. It was the work an incendiary.

The Death Warrant of Caple and Emmos. PHILADEPHIA, Tuesday, May 17, 1858 Governor Bigler has signed the death warrant of Capit and Emmos, for the murder of Christopher Soohan. The execution is to take place on the 5th of August.

From Sagna La Grande.

PHILADELPHIA, Toesday, May 17, 1832

The bark Pario, from Sagua in cirande 5th inst, left of that pertbark William Henry and brigs E. O. Holt and Al fred Ashall for New-York: brigs L. R. Palmer, John R. Dow and bark Wyandot for Boston.

The Mobile and Girard Railroad Company.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 17, 1833. The Southern Mail this morning brings New Orleans pa pers of Wednesday last.

The City of Mobile has decided to subscribe one million dollars to the Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Removals in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 17, 1856. The Southern Mail to-night brings nothing beyond Wa

mington, N.C.
Some thirty subordinates of the Surveyor's department
here, consisting of inspectors, clerks and watchmen, rehere, consisting to inspectors, clerks and watchmen, rehere, consisting to inspectors, clerks and watchmen, rehere, consisting to inspectors, clerks and watchmen, re-

after Friday next.

The Cincinnati Porgeries—Death of Josse Hutchinson.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 15, 1801.

Mr. Findley was tried to-day on a charge of torgery, and

held to bail in the sum of \$1,000. Kissare's trial has been continued until to-morrow. Amos Gove, an old merchant of Cincinnati, died sed

denly, at his residence, yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 17, 1858. Kissane was tried to day on the charge of forgory, b. for Squire Marchant, and discharged, the State having failed in proof.

The Steamer Star of the South.

PHILADELPHIA. Tunday, May 17, 1853.

The new steamer Star of the South sailed for New-Orleans at 2 o'clock this morning. She has been built for Stants & Cos. New-York and New-Orleans line.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY RECORD of the World's Fair soon to open in our City, announced in our column this morning by Mesers. Putnam & Co., will be one of the this morning by Mesers. Furnam & Co., win to best specimens of typography over executed in this coastry, and its publication will make an era in the progress of try, and its publication will make an era in the progress of try, and its publication will make an era in the progress of try, and the Granbio arts. We commend it to the Invention and the Graphic Arts. We comme favor of those qualified to appreciate such a work.

We learn that since the disaster at Norwalk all the trains are required to make a full stop on approaching as of the draw-bridges upon the route of the New-Have